

# JACKSONVILLE

# REPUBLICAN

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1880.

VOLUME XLII.

THE REPUBLICAN.

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& L. W. GRANT.

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Twenty-seven months \$115.00

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Thirty months \$130.00

Thirty-one months \$135.00

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Thirty-six months \$160.00

Thirty-seven months \$165.00

Thirty-eight months \$170.00

Thirty-nine months \$175.00

Forty months \$180.00

Forty-one months \$185.00

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Forty-nine months \$780.00

Forty-nine months \$785.00

# The Republican.

SATURDAY, Feb. 7, 1880.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Five dollars cash for announcements under this head, except in case of Commissions, which are announcements are made for three dollars, cash.

## FOR STATE SENATE.

We are authorized to announce L. W. GRANT as a candidate for State Senator for the 7th senatorial district, composed of the counties of Calhoun and Cleburne.

## FOR PROBATE JUDGE.

To the people of Calhoun County: I take this method of announcing to the people that I shall be a candidate for Probate Judge in this county. I do not enter into this election as the representative of any political party, Democratic or Republican, but stand upon the platform of Independence, and in asking for the suffrage of the people, pledge myself that if elected, I will faithfully, honestly and zealously discharge the duties incumbent upon my official capacity.

Jno. A. DE ARMAN.

We are authorized to announce L. W. CANNON as a candidate for Probate Judge of Calhoun county.

## FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce A. O. STEWART as a candidate for Sheriff of Calhoun county.

We are authorized to announce W. J. SCOTT as a candidate for Sheriff of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce B. J. MATTHEWS as a candidate for Sheriff of Calhoun county.

## FOR TAX COLLECTOR.

We are authorized to announce D. Z. GOODLICK as a candidate for Tax Collector of Calhoun county.

## FOR CIRCUIT CLERK.

We are authorized to announce F. D. ROSS as a candidate for Circuit Clerk of Calhoun county.

We are authorized to announce SPARTAN ALLEN as a candidate for Circuit Clerk of Calhoun county.

The Pennsylvania Republican State Convention has instructed its delegation to the National Convention to vote solid for Grant as the nominee for President. In vain the friends of Blaine brought forward his name; in vain they fulminated against the third term. The resolution to support Grant was carried with a rush and Grant it will be.

We present this week a third communication from a well known citizen of this State. We have heretofore directed the attention of our readers to communications in the *Republican* from him. We are glad to note that he is beginning to agree with the *Republican* that state taxes can be reduced. The large surplus fund in the Treasury will enable the Legislature to do it safely for the two coming years, notwithstanding the slight increase in the interest debt of the State. After that it may be safely assumed that the wealth of the State will increase in ratio with the increase of rate of interest on the bonded debt of the State.

As to that part of our correspondent's letter personal to Gov. Cobb and Mr. Walker we have nothing to say.

The famine in Ireland is getting beyond the power of human effort to control. The latest dispatches report three hundred thousand people starving. Many of these will die before help can reach them. There were millions of money in hand now to relieve them. But they are starving and the money is not as yet raised with which to buy them bread. The New York Herald has given a hundred thousand dollars to the cause and offers to send to Ireland all amounts subscribed from 25 cents up. We think it would be a good thing for the Christian churches to divert some of their missionary fund to the Irish relief fund. The heathen has been waiting several hundred years for the gospel to get around to him and he can certainly afford to wait a few days longer. The starving poor of Ireland must have relief now or die.

The Democratic State Convention of Indiana has been called for the 9th of June. The State Committee believe that the State will go Democratic by from 10,000 to 20,000 majority. If the New York Legislature has the audacity to change the mode of choosing electors, Senator Thurman will stand a first class chance for the Presidential nomination, and the battle field will then be Ohio, New Jersey and Connecticut. Democrats have nothing to fear from the perpetration of the contemplated secession in New York.

Grant, and a consolidated empire; John Sherman, and a plundering despotism of National banks and money lending monopolies; James G. Blaine, and a bloody shirt bribery government by major general and a long record of legislative robbery. These, says the St. Louis *Blaze*, are the boms out of which the *Democratic* party asks the people to rise. Away with this party

(COMMUNICATED.)  
State Finances and Other Things.  
MARION, ALA.  
Jan. 30, 1880.

MR. EDITOR.—I repeat that government is an intensely practical thing, which comes directly home to every man's fireside. To his farm, mill, manufacturing, store, shop, office, orchard and vineyard. If our taxes are high and oppressive, we feel the weight of them in every pursuit and industry in which we are engaged. The burden affects us physically, morally and mentally. It reaches the palace and the hut, the stately mansion and the lowly cottage. The duty to make taxes light is paramount. We must strive to reduce the rate of taxation at the next session of the General Assembly. And to accomplish this object the people should send representatives to the legislature who are eminently practical, and every voter should treat the selection of representatives as strictly a business matter, and should feel deeply impressed with the importance of going to the polls and to cast his ballot for the ablest aspirant for legislative honors.

Pope Walker declared "that the power to tax included the power to destroy." No one will attempt to controvert the truth of this declaration made by Gen. Walker in the convention that framed our present state constitution. Keeping this in view the people will now consent to remove the restriction in our fundamental law, which prohibits the legislature from levying a higher rate of taxation than seventy five cents on every one hundred dollars worth of property.

Editors and other writers may estimate the taxable property of Alabama at a greater value than the assessment now shows. They may recommend that tax payers be indicted for perjury on the ground that they list their property at less than its real value, and they may assert "that there is somewhere a criminal evasion of duty" because the value is not placed at higher figures. But all this will not pay the interest on our bonds and defray the expenses of the State government. I think the people value their taxable property with an honest intention to deal justly and fairly with the state, and that we must look in some other direction for relief and for means to meet the interest on our bonds, the payment of which must be provided for by our next legislature, and this I want to accomplish without any danger to our schools—without any amendment of the constitution, and without any agitation about a readjustment of our indebtedness.

The signs of prosperity, the price of our great staple, the development of our mineral resources, added to the economy of Gov. Cobb's administration encourage me in the belief that Alabama will be able to meet all her financial obligations, and before the expiration of Gov. Cobb's second term, her credit and her bonds will compare favorably with those of any state in the Republic.

The people in this section of the State are in favor of giving Gov. Cobb a second term, and for Gen. Leroy P. Walker for U. S. Senate to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the lamented Houston.

**Democratic Executive Committee.**  
SKEMA, Jan. 19, 1880.  
The members of the State Executive Committee of the Democratic and Conservative Party are requested to meet at the Exchange Hotel, in the city of Montgomery, on Tuesday, Feb. 10th, at 12 A. M. A full attendance is desired.

JOS. F. JOHNSON, Chairman,  
TENNESSE LOMAX, Secy.

Thomas Mill, a Republican of Indianapolis, testified before the Exodus Committee of the Senate, that he remarked to the boys, when the South Carolina colored people first began to arrive in Indianapolis, "We want twenty thousand and bucks, not women and children."

Mr. Voorhees—You wanted them to vote?

Witness—Yes, we wanted them to vote.

Mr. Voorhees—Well, that is a square answer. You thought if you had them you could politically stay up.

Witness—Yes, we thought if we had them we could get away with you everlastingly. [Laughter.]

Mr. Voorhees—But they brought a good many women and children with them?

Witness—Yes, they overdid the thing in women and children, but we thought it would be a good thing to scatter them around on cheap lands.

Mr. Voorhees—In close counties?

Witness—Well, yes, in close counties. [Renewed laughter.]

**ALABAMA NEWS.**  
Mr. Martin Hale died recently in Cherokee county, aged 70 years.

Culman county claims to have Irish potato vines six inches high, and that she will have potatoes large enough to eat in March.

Capt. John Alley, Springfield boat, slaughtered two hogs recently, as follows: One nine months old which weighed 180 pounds, and the other fifteen months old which weighed 260 pounds. He has still another which he says will weigh 300 pounds.

The Gadsden Times says: We need a bank, a saddle and harness store, a city hall, a fire department, gas works, more lock boxes and more room at the post office, railroad and fewer bar-rooms.

Pat Lewy, a lad of about 18 years of age, from New York, who has been pursuing the calling of a boot-blacker in Gadsden, was on Monday, brought before B. F. Pope for preliminary examination on a charge of grand larceny, and bound over on \$300 bond.

The Gadsden Times says: There are more loose earling boys about Gadsden than any town we ever saw. They swagger on the streets, hang around the saloons, and loll about the court house if a trial is in progress. At least a dozen boys over the age of 14 are professionally looting here daily. More than a dozen under 14, and at least 50 between 21 and 35.

R. H. McElroy, better known to the survivors of 16th Alabama regiment as Dick, fell dead near Moulton, last week.

The Six Mile Blade says: We regret exceedingly to learn that on Thursday night last, a serious difficulty occurred below Centererville between Messrs. Geo. Cleveland and Jimmie Potts, resulting in the almost fatal cutting of the latter. They were brothers-in-law, intimate associates and temperate. The quarrel, we understand, was about a trifle. It is unfortunate that our young men cannot better control their passion. Reports are to the likelihood of Mr. Potts' recovery.

Grant, and a consolidated empire; John Sherman, and a plundering despotism of National banks and money lending monopolies; James G. Blaine, and a bloody shirt bribery government by major general and a long record of legislative robbery. These, says the St. Louis *Blaze*, are the boms out of which the *Democratic* party asks the people to rise. Away with this party

to a point of a needle set up in the bottom of a wood chair so that the insect conceals the needle, then all you want is to find some one foolish enough to bet that he can sit down on that wasp quick and hard enough to crush it before it can sting him.

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# The Republican.

the advertisement of Tax Assessors second round in this paper will run for Representatives, the universal interrogatory of the voters of Calhoun.

Helen Wilson, a charming lady of Talladega county, having friends in Jacksonville, measles in the family of P. D. Ross are of more magnitude than any other cases noted.

vote was taken in Rabbit beat under the local option yesterday last. We have not had the result.

have on hand now and will constantly for sale Chatel gage blanks, Crop lien blanks, Deeds and Deeds of Trust, &c.

shops make a lively local col of county news. If anything happens in your neighborhood by mention drop us a postal informing us of it.

regret to learn that the res of Mr. John Hendrix, of Ford, was consumed the latter of last week with almost its contents.

paper has advanced immensely price within a short time and many newspapers who reduced our terms of subscription, while it cheap, are now returning to rates.

We learn that Charlie Martin accompanied Mr. Privett in his trip for sale of patent right, was satisfactorily rewarded for trouble and expense. ... We sold name; the patent they were successful in selling, but we are the inventor and beneficiary of the patent to advertise.

Rowan, Dean & Co. have reorganized and now have on exhibition a splendid lot of buggies, both open and closed, single and double, which they can sell at a very small cost over wholesale prices, freight added. Parties who have read of articles of this description would do well to test their prices before ordering elsewhere.

Readers will find other announcements of candidates in this issue. We at first determined to put the announcements as they came in at the top of the list under the respective headings; but on reflection we will put them at the bottom, in the order in which they come to the office, and all the announcements of any one week will be regarded as simultaneously made.

Given under my hand this 13th day of January A. D. 1880.

G. B. DOUGHTY.

Jan. 17th 4.

Clark

THE GENUINE

Mr. friend has handed us the following remedy for a bad cold, but we would advise no man to try it unless he has a cow stomach and a mule constitution.

Take 1 pt. of strong ginger tea mix with it 1 pt. of cheap whiskey, and drink at one draught. Then take one half pt. strong coffee, mix with it one half pt. cheap whiskey and drink off immediately after taking ginger and whiskey. Then rub the body well with an ointment made of lard, turpentine, red and black pepper, kerosene oil and tar; after which go to bed, cover up under three feather beds with three pillows on your head and three on your feet and sweat like you were the head waters of the Nile.

Alexander, at last accounts, was suffering greatly, and is not expected to live.

Mr. L. W. GRANT:

Dear Sir.—I noticed in your last issue of the Republican an article on the election held at Cross Plains the 19th inst. In this article you conjecture that the success of the prohibition ticket was very probably caused by the serious difficulties which have occurred in the village of Cross Plains this winter, which difficulties you rightly state, were caused by whiskey.

These difficulties had a tendency to arouse a portion of the good people of Beat No. 9 to apply for an order for an election. But what portion was it? The temperance portion of the citizens. Those who have been taking an active part in the temperance cause for the last five months were the ones that made the forward movement. They suggested it and put it in motion. There has been a considerable revolution in the temperance sentiment of this community during the last six months.

Men, who once appeared to be confirmed drinkers, who seemed to have lost all will power and had come slaves of the appetite for drink, were among the most zealous and efficient workers for prohibition. I claim that the success of prohibition is due directly to temperance effort. "Six months ago" there were three drinking saloons in this Beat; two of them were daily increasing their business. The whiskey traffic improved faster during the year preceding the last six months than any branch of business in our little town.

The steady and direct efforts of temperance men for five months have legally closed the sale of spirituous and vinous liquors in the beat. Owing to an intentional or unintentional defect, I cannot say which, in the Local Option Law, the sale of malt liquors are not prohibited. What a lesson of value we are taught by this little success of prohibition. How much can be accomplished by patient, persistent effort.

Let this little lesson of prohibition encourage the temperance element in every community in Calhoun county to go to work for prohibition. Intemperance is the great curse of our state, the great curse of our nation, the great curse of the world.

Let all good men and women unite their efforts to make war upon the giant evil. Let the press, the pulpit, the judges and the legislators all unite their efforts to make war upon the Demon.

PROHIBITION.

Hot Blood at Hot Springs. ATALAY STREET FIGHT—ONE OF THE MOST DESPICABLE RENCONTRES ON RECORD.

Arkansas Gazette.]

There was an election held under the local option law between Anniston and Oxford. The vote, we learn, was ten for prohibition and nineteen against it. But the ballots of the nineteen were on ruled paper, which is, under the law, not a legal paper for use in voting. The returns however showed that such was the state of the vote, and as the managers had not purged the box of illegal ballots, Jango Cannon did not feel at liberty to refuse a license to the liquor dealers of that section altogether, and they continue business pending a contest. The prohibitionists have not as yet taken steps to contest the election.

About three weeks ago friend Camp, who lives four miles from Jacksonville, was the happiest man in Calhoun county and all because it was at last his privilege, after six years of waiting, to sing that touching little song, "Baby Mine."

One morning last week our friend Dave Goddlett had similar feelings tempered with a prior experience.

His friends were scarce through congratulating him when our friend Jim Skelton came up town and knocked the breath out of every body by announcing the happy advent of two boys at his house. What's the use of bothering about the immigration to Northern and Western men when the country is receiving them in such rapid and large installments direct from Heaven? And the they are so much better blood that we can import from elsewhere.

A friend has handed us the following remedy for a bad cold, but we would advise no man to try it unless he has a cow stomach and a mule constitution.

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These difficulties had a tendency to arouse a portion of the good people of Beat No. 9 to apply for an order for an election. But what portion was it? The temperance portion of the citizens. Those who have been taking an active part in the temperance cause for the last five months were the ones that made the forward movement. They suggested it and put it in motion. There has been a considerable revolution in the temperance sentiment of this community during the last six months.

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## FARM AND GARDEN.

**GROWING PECAN NUTS.**—It is certainly to be regretted that our people can not more fully appreciate the pecan as a crop to be cultivated. Thousands upon thousands of well-arranged and carefully cultivated groves ought now to be coming in all parts of the lower Mississippi valley; yet, strange as it may seem, they are just about as few and far between as angels' visits. Why? I cannot tell, unless it is merely another case of the "prophet in his own country," the pecan being "only a wild tree," you know. Possibly we would all have English walnut trees, would they grow with us as readily as does the pecan, and yet there is always a demand for the fruit of the pecan, and it is really more profitable than that of the English walnut. We ought to put out pecan trees. Neglecting to do so may be wronging ourselves, and it is undoubtedly wronging the generation to come after us. There can be no doubt of the fact that the man who leaves to his posterity a flourishing grove of pecan trees, leaves them a legacy almost as good as a gold mine. That is what they say concerning the olive groves in the Old World, and a pecan grove, properly cared for, would be worth, all things considered, just about as much as an olive grove of the same size.

The pecan starts readily from seed; most of the nuts offered for sale in the shops will germinate promptly if carefully planted. It likes low, rich, bottom land, not permanently wet, though it will do very well in sand and the soil of almost any character. In a word, any soil that will sustain an apple or a peach orchard, will do for the pecan, and it is a trifle of much wider range than is generally supposed. I have seen as fine pecans growing in the woods along the Mississippi river, one hundred miles above St. Louis, as ever grew in the State of Texas.

**PEAN BLIGHT.**—The cause of pean blight and its cure is given by the *Gardener's Monthly* as follows: "It has been shown by careful microscopic examination in its earliest stages that the disease is caused by a minute fungus which develops in the bark and penetrates inwardly, destroying the cell structure as it proceeds. The fungus is so small that the distinguished investigator, Dr. J. Gibbons Hunt, under a powerful microscope, could not distinguish the species; but this is of no consequence. This being the cause of the disease, the preventive is obvious. Any one who is in a neighborhood liable to blight can have immunity by washing his trees annually with linseed oil, sulphur wash or other things that will kill a fungous spore without injury to the bark. Of course spores may get into a crevice where the washes cannot reach, and hence there may be some cases where, even though the trees be washed, there will be disease, has been so clearly demonstrated, and the remedy so patent, that cases of 'pean blight' only prove ignorance or neglect."

**COMPOST BEEF.**—Beef may be made of muck or earth for a basis; to this may be added leaves, cotton-seed, ashes, gypsum, night-soil, stable manure, trash from the fields, except weeds in seed, and all the slops from the houses and cabins. Plenty of water should be added. By turning the heap the compost will be fine enough to use in the hill for corn. If desired, bone dust may be added, but fine artificial fertilizers will be better used by themselves.

**TO TELL A HORSES AGE.**—After a horse is nine years old a wrinkle comes to the eyelid, at the upper corner of the lower lid, and every year thereafter he has one well defined wrinkle, for each year of his age over nine. If, for instance, a horse has three wrinkles he is twelve; if four, thirteen. Add the number of wrinkles to nine and you will always get it.

### Arctic Arcadians.

About 250 years ago the Tschuktschi were distinguished as gallant warriors. The discoverers have gathered a valuable assortment of the arms and armor of that period. Many of these implements are preserved among the families, whose habits are no longer aggressive. Very noticeable are curiosities, carefully wrought out of mammoth ivory and fashioned with a remarkable resemblance to the old Roman panoply. Their spears and bows are made of whale-bone, wood and ivory, spiced and bound with the sinews of the reindeer, and showing an advanced perception of artistic ornamentation on the part of the makers. One hundred and fifty years ago the famous Russian, Col. Paulovski, commanded an expedition sent against them from Siberian settlements. In his first engagement with them he was badly worsted. He subsequently defeated them but with heavy loss to his own troops, and has recorded much such a tribute to their valor as Pyrrhus bestowed upon the Italian legions which he overran. Strangely enough, they have no government, no laws, and almost no religion, if any. A Russian Starost is their nominal ruler, but has neither authority nor influence. Very little foreign clothing is employed by them, their vestments being almost exclusively of skin. The nation probably numbers 10,000 souls of whom one-half inhabit the littoral between Tschau Bay and Behring Strait and the other half dwell in the interior of the country. On the whole it is impossible to imagine a more Arcadian race, though no philosopher has yet expected to discover Arcadia so near the North pole. A people without chiefs and without criminals, experiencing no difficulty in the distribution of the product of their joint exertions in fishing and hunting, whose sole sign of pride of wealth or fancy is the possession of a boat a little larger than ordinary, may well deserve the respect they have earned from Nordenskiold and his party and prove fitting subjects for further ethnological study.

### A Word to Workers.

If your appetites are morally or physically bad, and it has led you to experience inclement weather, it may be due to the desk and are of a nature to involve wear and tear on brain, and nervous strain, you may occasionally require some renovating tonic. Hoster's Stomach Bitter is the article for you. It is a safe, reliable, invigorating, invigorating the body and clearing the mind. It tones the system to throw off the debilitating effects of undue fatigues, gives renewed vigor to the organs of digestion, arouses the liver when inactive, which it very often is with people who are not sportsmen. It draws the blood to the head and stimulates the heart, and encourages healthy rest. Its ingredients are safe, and its constituents, which consist in the hearty endorsement of persons of every class of society, are most convincing. Admirably it adapts to the medical wants of work.

## BONESTIC.

**SOME SWEET SAUCES.**—I rather think puddings saucers are English rather than French, as French cooks, at least such as I have seen, rarely go in for much sweetening. It's very much of a mistake to make a pudding saucer too greasy or pasty." Here is a fair receipt for a sauce good for puddings: 1. Grate half the rind of a lemon, and add to it an ounce and a half of white sugar and two tablespoonsfuls of water, and let it simmer for ten minutes; take an ounce of butter and wash it thoroughly in fresh water, changing the water twice; mix with that not more than a half teaspooonful of flour (more flour than that spoons it); stir that into the sugar and lemon and let it boil, but not for a longer time than two minutes; when it is cooling put in a teaspooonful of lemon juice and a wineglassful of Madeira wine. The sauce is good, sound red wine is just as good. Wait till it is all gently once over. You will find it after wine is put in the flavor of the wine goes off. This is for a fancy, delicate sauce. Sauce No. 2 for dumplings.

"This is a rough-and-tumble kind of sauce and goes with dumf or almost anything. Equal parts of brown sugar and butter well mixed up, into which you have put the yolk of an egg. Put it over a light fire and keep stirring it all the time, letting it simmer but not allowing it to boil. Just before serving it add a pinch of cinnamon to it and a little grated nutmeg. No. 3, hard sauce.

One ounce of butter and a quarter of a pound of brown sugar (white sugar is not good), beat it up to a cream and add a tablespooonful of brandy and some nutmeg.

The ladies sing "in the sweet 'bay' and 'butter' we will meet in that beautiful store," and we certainty can raise no objection. But remember the little ones at home do not leave the nursery without a bottle of Dr. Bell's Baby Syrup.

### EXCELLENT GLYCERINE OINTMENT.

A very good preparation of glycerine to be had on hand, can be readily prepared by any apothecary or druggist:

"In two ounces of Sweet Oil of Almonds melt, by a slow heat, half an ounce of Spermaceti, and one drachm of White Wax. Then add one ounce of good Glycerine stirring until cold. When cold, scent it by stirring in well a little Oil of Rose. Keep small jars or small wide-necked bottles. In hot weather keep closely covered, as it sometimes gets a little rank if long exposed to warmth. Half or a fourth of the above quantities may be used. Every drug store should keep a jar of it, and recommend its use. It is excellent for softening the skin, for most injured skin surfaces that are not open sores; for chafed places, for moistening corns or callused feet or toes, and especially for chapped face, lips, or hands. When the hands are chapped or cracked, or roughened by cold, wash them clean with soap, and rub them well with this glycerine ointment, wiping it off enough to prevent soiling clothing. If this is done at night, the hands will be soft and in good condition is the morning, except when deeply cracked. It is very good to apply to the hands after "washing-day." This is an excellent preparation to use by those afflicted with the distressing trouble known as hemorrhoids or piles.

**BAR SOAP.**—Six pounds soda ash, three pounds unslacked lime, eight gallons water; put into a kettle when boiling hot, strain and return to the kettle; add twelve pounds of clear grease; boil slowly three hours; add one-half pound finely pulverized borax, dissolved in a little hot water, stir well and let cool in the kettle or turn into wooden molds well soaked in water. Cracklings or meat trimmings will do for this soap if allowed for waste, but be sure not to allow too much, therefore getting too much grease in.

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## LOSING AND LIVING.

Forever the sun is pouring its gold  
On a hundred worlds that beg and borrow;  
His warmth he squanders on summits cold;  
His wealth on the homes of want and sorrow;

To withhold his largess of precious light  
Is to bury himself in eternal night.

To give  
Is to live.

The flower shines not for itself at all;  
It's joy is the joy it freely diffuses;  
Of beauty and balm it is prodigal.

And it lives in the light it freely loses,  
No choice for the rose but glory or doom.

To exhale or smother, to wither or bloom.

To deny  
Is to die.

The seas lend silvery rays to the land;  
The land its sapphire-streams to the ocean;

The heart sends blood to the brain of command.

The brain to the heart its lightning motion;  
And over and over we feel our breath,

Till the mirror is dry and images death.

To live  
Is to give.

He is dead whose hand is not open wide  
To help the need of a human brother;

He doubles the length of his life-long ride  
Who gives his fortunate place to another;

And a thousand million lives are his  
Who carries the world in his sympathies.

To deny  
Is to die.

## Little Love.

Bessie, come; nurse is waiting! Run, now, and let her attend to your curls; you must look very neat, or Mr. Irving will not love you. It is almost dinner-time," said Bessie's mother.

Immediately the child rose, raised followed the nurse from the room.

"It is perfectly wonderful how much influence Mr. Irving has over that child! Just tell her to do anything, and say it will please him, and that's enough. I never saw anything like it," said Mrs. Wallace to a friend sitting beside her, who answered:

"I have, and would not encourage—or rather would strenuously endeavor to overcome—that influence."

"Now, my dear George, what is troubling this wise head of yours?" What means that grave look and anxious light in your eyes?"

"Fannie, I'm perfectly astonished at people whose duty it is to watch over and guard their little ones, especially their girls from sorrows, planting in their young hearts seeds which may grow to be thorns, and treating children as though they were void of deeper thought and feeling than the appreciation of a doll or box of toys. I am sure that some children at five years have hearts that love as devotedly and suffer as keenly as many at mature years. You are shaking your head. I want to tell you a little story to prove my assertion. We have half an hour before dinner. Will you listen?"

"Yes, certainly; but it must have a happy ending," answered Mrs. Wallace.

"I cannot promise: perhaps the end has not yet come. You know Hattie Roy?"

"I do, certainly, a lovely girl. I never knew. Why she has never married has been a source of wonder to me."

"Ay, and to many who knew her not so well as I. It is of her I am going to tell you."

"Twenty-five years ago, when just at the age of your Bessie—and just as loving, too—a young man crossed her path. We will call him Joe Newberry. He was the classmate and dearest friend of Hattie's brother.

"At a party given during the Christmas holidays by Mrs. Roy, Joe, to pique one of the girls, attached himself for the evening to little Hattie, dancing with her, promenading through the rooms, with her tiny hands clasped in his, much to the annoyance of many bright-eyed maidens, who really were envious of the baby girl.

"Joe was handsome and very fascinating, a universal favorite with the ladies, young and old.

"Several mammas endeavored to draw him away from his 'little-love' as he called her, and maneuvered to get her from him; but all in vain, until nearly the sunny day he dropped and with her arms around his neck, her sweet lips giving the good-night kiss, she sank to sleep. Gently she was resoled to her nurse's care.

"Every day from that time he came to the house. His home was quite near. At the sound of his voice, Hattie sprang forward with outstretched arms to meet him. I have seen her, with her hands in his, looking up into his face for hours, seeming perfectly happy."

"Of course, this was noticed by the family, and commented upon. The child's older sisters and brothers could win her to their will by saying:

"Tell Mr. Newberry if you don't, and he won't love you then."

"Daily she gathered a little bouquet for him, and when the autumn days came and the flowers were few, the 'lit' gloe,' would watch closely the slowly opening buds, lest someone else should get them.

"So the days passed by for two years, and then for a time she was to be separated from the one she had grown to love so dearly.

"She clung round his neck, and begged to be with him when the hour of parting came. With promises of a speedy return he managed to soothe her.

"His absence was short. He returned, to bring her for a Christmas present a pretty little chain, to which was attached a locket with his portrait.

"For Joe she learned to read to write; for him she would grow brave, and, with his hand holding hers, had her first tooth drawn.

"When ill with fever, tossing restlessly from side to side, his hand could always quiet, his voice soothe. Without a murmur she would take from him the most nauseous doses.

"How will all this end? I asked her mother once.

"And lightly she replied, 'Oh, all right, of course. She will learn to love someone else when her own age when the proper time comes; and he will be married long before then. He has a distant cousin, to whom I am inclined to think, he is engaged. I am sure their parents are anxious for their union.'

"As Hattie grew older, a little shyness

crept gradually into her manner. Still the love was there.

"Once, in a moment of confidence, she came to me, and asked, 'Do you believe Mr. Newberry likes anyone better than me? Fred says he does—that he remained by her all the time at the party last night. I wish I was old enough to go to parties! And I wish—indeed I do—'

"'What, Hattie?' I was asked, as she hesitated.

"'I wish Cora Cushing didn't live in this world—indeed I do?' nodding her head decidedly, while striving to force back the tears.

"'Oh, Hattie! this is dreadful!' I said, drawing her within my arms.

"'Well then, I wish Mr. Newberry and I lived somewhere else, where Cora Cushing wouldn't come,' she sobbed.

"'I assured her that Joe did not love Cora Cushing; that Fred was only teasing her.'

"'When she was ten years old, Joe was suddenly away from the severe illness of his nearest relative, an uncle.'

"'There was only time for a hasty Good-bye, my little love! Make haste to grow fast, and be a tall girl when I come back,' he said, kissing her.

"'His going was so sudden, she did not seem to realize it. I was glad that it was so. But how I pitied the little thing when, day after day, as she had done for years, she sat and watched!'

"'Time passed on; the pretty child grew to be a beautiful maiden. Youth gathered about her, and friends ceased to talk of Joe. Other names were mentioned as his had been; yet none could win an answering smile or blush. I knew for whom her love was spent.'

"'Hattie, come by the train awhile ago,'—he paused, darting an anxious, searching glance at his sister's face—and he was not alone. I'll not let him surprise you, little sis. I've hurried home to tell you his wife is with him.'

"The waiting, yearning look in her eyes gave way at last, and a joyous light broke forth. Joe was coming back. A letter to her brother Fred gave the glad tidings. He wrote:

"'I have a secret to tell you, dear boy! But, no; I'll keep it for a surprise, in which you will rejoice for my sake, I am sure. In a few days I shall be with you.' 'Joy.'

"'Again, as in her baby days, Hattie began her watching. Oh, I knew her heart was singing a joyous song, though the sweet lips gave forth no sound.'

"She stood in the porch, waiting his coming, clothed in fleecy white, roses in her hair, and a bright smile playing on her face.

"'Hattie! Fred came towards her. The boy's face had lost its usual look of merriment, his voice its careless tone.'

"'Give the names of all playing,' shouted the counsel, while the excitement in court went up to fever pitch. The Court was leaning on both elbows, with his spectacles on; the jury pricked up their ears, while a professional, who was a little incapable, adjusted his open hand to the glass.

"'Must I give the names?' pleaded the witness.

"'Yes!' thundered the counsel.

"'Well, there was — and — and — and —, besides Meyer and Miller and myself.' The names having been given, the Court said back into his chair, the jury bank upon their spinal points, counsel stopped to rest, and the audience sighed as if greatly refreshed. We would give the names, but they are in so many Morocco-covered autograph albums, and on so many tailors' bills, that we think it unnecessary to name them.'

"'Fred came towards her. The boy's face had lost its usual look of merriment, his voice its careless tone.'</p



# The Republican.

Chancery Court was in session Monday and Tuesday, Chancellor Graham presiding.

Thieves broke into the warehouse of B. F. Carpenter Monday night and stole about five hundred pounds of bacon. They were too cowardly to take any of the hams in view, they being of a peculiar look, and likely to lead to the detection of the robbers.

Drs. Evans and Williams have established a drug store, first-class in all its appointments, at White Plains, and will hereafter keep in stock a full line of all drugs necessary to the trade of that section. This will be a great convenience to the people of the valley and should be liberally sustained.

We are pleased to note the fact that Mr. J. L. Kirby of this country has returned from Atlanta, after a month's stay with his eyesight greatly improved. He had become almost totally blind. Now he has hopes of seeing as well as ever. Even under so short treatment as he has had, he feels like a new man.

During the session of the Chancery Court here, Robt. Arnold, son of Dr. Arnold, of this place, was admitted to the practice of the law. He stood the ordeal of a thorough and exhaustive examination, and acquitted himself with the highest credit. Mr. Arnold is a very hard student and will make rapid progress in his profession by devotion to study. Add to this a mind highly analytical and a manner at once modest and prepossessing and it takes no ken of prophecy to forecast for him a brilliant career.

After the examination of Mr. Arnold, the Chancellor said to him, among other things, that the lower story was crowded, but there was always room in the upper story.

Mr. Wallace Woodward remarked: "He will have attained the highest summit of the profession, if he can but reach one story."

The Chancellor not catching the pun at once, Mr. John M. Caldwell remarked:

"Why Chancellor, Kent you see it?" and he did.

Rev. Mr. Walker preached here Sunday. The whole congregation here, so far as we can learn, are glad that Conference returned him to this Circuit.

Rev. J. F. T. Brandon, who was assigned the Oxford Circuit, has located at White Plains. He is another popular minister of the M. E. Church, and will doubtless do a great work for his Circuit during the year.

Speaking of these two men of God, reminds us of the fact that the churches do not extend a sufficiently liberal support to their ministry. They are men who have given up all hopes and aspirations in life, so far as the accumulation of wealth or the attainment of earthly honors are concerned; to serve their fellow men, and for this they deserve more than we can ever do for them. Their services to the cause not only of religion, but good order in society and obedience to law cannot be measured by dollars and cents. It is patent that a well supported ministry, free from gallant pecuniary care, can be more highly efficient than a ministry to whom niggardly support is grudgingly extended. Let us turn over a new leaf in this regard for 1880. Let us make our ministry feel that we appreciate their services, by a cheerful contribution of means to their support and that frank, free, friendly bearing toward them that carries with it light and joy.

The young people of Jacksonville, after the ball Friday night, formed a literary club, with Mr. Jno. M. Crook, President, Miss. Vista Welch, Vice President, Mr. E. G. Caldwell, Secretary and Miss. Sallie Hoke, Treasurer. The club will meet at the residence of Maj. B. F. Wyly to night (Friday) at which time Mr. Wallace Woodward and Miss. Sallie Hoke will read. Misses Frankie Wyly, Annie Wyly, Vista Welch and Linnie Francis are committee on music and will report. If kept up, the society will be very improving. We hope to see our people take that interest in it that will make it a success. After awhile, by dramatic entertainments, means can be had for laying the foundation of a fine library.

We have on hand now, and will keep constantly for sale Chattel Mortgage blanks, Crop lien blanks, Land Deeds and Deeds of Trust. Jan. 31st.

Seaborn Whitelhead, died at the residence of Mr. A. T. Martin, near White Plains, the 5th inst., aged 60 years. An old citizen writing us on the subject says: "He has been living from house to house, in Choctawhatchee Valley since 1844, and while he did no one harm, helped many along with their business. He was originally from North Carolina.

MARTIN'S CROSS ROADS.—This will be a remarkable year. Candidates from President of the U. S. to Constable of Beat. Leap year and woman's rights prevail. Look for something to grace or disgrace our future history.

Business is brisk. Farmers buoyant and hopeful. More cotton will be planted than for some years. Small grain looks very well, considering the unfavorable season. Report of measles in the neighborhood. None fatal. We regret to learn that Mr. E. T. Clark has been ill, but he will soon recover.

We see our sister town, Alexandria, is improving in her old days. She has put on a new dress—i.e. been incorporated. Rather late to get stylish, but guess she can stand it. One thing we would herald far and wide: In Alexandria vicinity, there is as much beauty and culture, as in any country.

C. Martin is making some improvement in his store. He did more business last Saturday than any day before, during thirteen years.

We saw one gay young lady, last Sunday exercising the privileges of Leap year—calling on young gents. We trust some of them will give Cross Roads a call or rather,

T. H. M.

MIDDLE CHATCHEE—It has been some time since a local appeared in your paper from these parts; therefore we think it high time for him to awaken from his lethargic existence. Times are rather dull with us now. Christmas hilarities have ceased, and the people have gone to work preparatory to planting for the next crops. Wheat and oats are growing very well we believe. Farmers are making more improvements on their lands this winter than usual, which adds a little to appearances. Indeed Chatchee is improving at last. Messrs. Roberts, McCormick, Jecks and Thomas have recently moved into our midst. Mr. Roberts and family of Cherokee paid a visit to relatives here last week. Mr. Flemming, agent for the National Copying Co., called recently; his sample pictures present an elegant appearance, and we wish him much success. We were pleased to meet Miss Amanda Hollingsworth at Mt. Gilead on Sabbath last. Andrew Hollingsworth is representing the nursery of Mr. Bradley and we hope to have fruit by and by. Miss Georgia Corley leaves the 1st. Monday in Feb. whether she will visit relatives in E. Tenn.

Alex.

Commissioners Court has been in session here some days this week, and dispatched the usual amount of business. Like other sessions of the Court that have preceded it of late months, this one had the usual number of contests over new roads, bridges or other public improvements. To every contest of this kind there is necessarily two sides, and consequently with every decision of the Court in such cases there is bound to be dissatisfaction. It is natural for the defeated side to grumble at the Court, but it is not always right to do so. It is a safe rule for all parties to admit that public servants, in the performance of their official duties, do what they conscientiously believe to be for the public good; and, unless the contrary can be clearly shown, it is not right to claim or against them. Now, if it could be satisfactorily shown that they had once lost sight of the public good to favor men or sections, then they would deserve the severest censure. But until this is satisfactorily shown, the presumption that they have only done that which they conscientiously believed to be right is in favor of officials. This much we say, not for the purpose of bolstering the Commissioners' Court, but in the interest of fair play and justice.

LINCOLN AS A PROPHET.—The young people of Jacksonville, after the ball Friday night, formed a literary club, with Mr. Jno. M. Crook, President, Miss. Vista Welch, Vice President, Mr. E. G. Caldwell, Secretary and Miss. Sallie Hoke, Treasurer. The club will meet at the residence of Maj. B. F. Wyly to night (Friday) at which time Mr. Wallace Woodward and Miss. Sallie Hoke will read. Misses Frankie Wyly, Annie Wyly, Vista Welch and Linnie Francis are committee on music and will report. If kept up, the society will be very improving. We hope to see our people take that interest in it that will make it a success. After awhile, by dramatic entertainments, means can be had for laying the foundation of a fine library.

The genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.

The genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

This is not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affection of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick-Headache or diseases of the bowels.

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#### Bellies of Benedict Arnold.

Reminiscences of Benedict Arnold have been going the rounds since the recent death of Mrs. Ann Hinman Kellogg, of Peabody, whose mother, it is said, died a morsel at Arnold at the time of the burning of New London, in 1781, and would have killed him, except that the piece missed fire. The proposition to build a monument to Major Andre at Tarrytown has also led to the recalling of incidents in Arnold's career. There is one, however, of that character which has not been mentioned. Several years ago a gentleman of Brooklyn, who has long been noted for his love of rare books, manuscripts, pamphlets and engravings, came into the possession of a document signed by Arnold and a friend, which he has much treasured until the present day. The paper is a written pledge that the man who should be named first should receive from the other the gift of a silver tea-pot, of the value of £15. The paper was dated before the Revolutionary war, and was signed by a gentleman by the name of Adams, as a witness. The paper is now worn and stained with time, but the writing is as black and legible as the day it was written. Not long ago a man came into the office of the owner of this precious document, and said, "I understand you are a gatherer of old things. Here is something I want to show you." M. L. Burrow wants it, but you have offered to pay so much for it, but you can have it if you will give 'n certain other sum," naming it £20. "Well," was the reply, "let's see it." The man began unfolding carefully an ancient, time-stained document, upon which, as he was opening it, there appeared the striking signature of Benedict Arnold. The signature was recognized the moment it was seen, although it was upside down, and the signature was closed without a moment's delay. The paper turned out to be a bet between Arnold and Adams. The witness of the document referred to above, in reference to which of the two men would probably be married first, and it contained a pledge that the one who was first married should receive a gift of silver plate worth £15 from the other. The paper was witnessed by the man who made the first bet with Arnold. The two documents bear the same date, and had evidently been written at the same time. They had been separated for over a hundred years, and had finally come together again in the ownership of the same gentleman. The discovery of this second document is considered one of the best "finds" of the day among antiquarians of the city and the fortunate owner of the two papers is greatly elated.

"Party Cold Day."

Some time ago a poorly-dressed and seedy-looking person about fifty years old entered the post-office, at Detroit, and proceeded to warm his hands at one of the registers. He made no inquiries about mail, and after he had been loafing around for two hours a policeman got his eye on him and asked:

"Say, old man, have you any business here?"

"Well, no," was the reply.

"Any work to do?"

"No, I kinder thought I'd lay off this winter," he said.

"Any friends here?"

"No."

"I think you are a vagrant," continued the officer, as he took another look at him.

"Meike I am," sighed the old man.

"And I think I'll take you down."

"Well, I'll go along."

The officer escorted him to the station house, registered his name, and then proceeded to search his pockets. Each one panned out a "wad" of money, making a total of \$1,000.

"Why didn't you tell us you had this money?" demanded the policeman.

"Why didn't you ask me?"

" Didn't I say I took you for a vagrant, and you didn't deny it either?"

"Well, I don't know anything about your city laws," quietly replied the old man. "I've got two married daughters, and I came in to buy each of 'em a \$600 piano for New Year's, but it's going in any of your heads, I'll take the next train for home. I'm getting pretty old, and I don't want no fuss with anybody."

"Well, you might have saved yourself all this trouble," said the officer, as he escorted him to the street.

"Don't mention it," was the answer. "If I took any trouble on your account it's all right, and you needn't thank me. I'm always willing to oblige anybody who can appreciate it. Party cold day who isn't?"

The Effects of Tea.

First, as to the immediate effects of moderate doses, there are in the cases observed an elevation of pulse, increase of respiration, agreeable exhilaration of mind and body, a feeling of contentment and plenitude, an increase of intellectual and physical vigor with no noticeable reaction. The immediate effects of an excessive dose are rapid elevation of pulse, marked increase of respiration, to the extent of about one-third, increase of temperature, no period of exhilaration, but instead, nervousness and severe headache, dimness of vision, ringing in the ears, dizziness, and confusion of ideas. Following that is a severe reaction: exhaustion of mind and body, tremor and nervousness, and dread of impending harm, that could not be relieved by taking more tea. The effects of continued doses are a continuance of the tremendous extreme susceptibility to outside impressions, constipation, diminution of urine, and marked influence on the metamorphosis tissue, as shown by the diminution in the amount of urea, which, in the week during which the writer was taking toxic doses of tea, fell from 591 grains to 422 grains per day. The sulphated phosphates, and chlorides were increased. From the study of the drug action, the following conclusions are arrived at:—That, as with any other potent drug, there is a proper and improper use of it. That in moderation it is a mild and pleasant stimulant, followed by no hurtful reaction. Its continued and immoderate use leads to a very serious group of symptoms, such as headache, vertigo, ringing in the ears, dizziness, and confusion of ideas. Following that is a severe reaction: exhaustion of mind and body, tremor and nervousness, and dread of impending harm, that could not be relieved by taking more tea. The effects of continued doses are a continuance of the tremendous extreme susceptibility to outside impressions, constipation, diminution of urine, and marked influence on the metamorphosis tissue, as shown by the diminution in the amount of urea, which, in the week during which the writer was taking toxic doses of tea, fell from 591 grains to 422 grains per day. The sulphated phosphates, and chlorides were increased. From the study of the drug action, the following conclusions are arrived at:—That, as with any other potent drug, there is a proper and improper use of it. That in moderation it is a mild and pleasant stimulant, followed by no hurtful reaction. Its continued and immoderate use leads to a very serious group of symptoms, such as headache, vertigo, ringing in the ears, dizziness, and confusion of ideas. Following that is a severe reaction: exhaustion of mind and body, tremor and nervousness, and dread of impending harm, that could not be relieved by taking more tea.

The RECIPE for Gilt-Edge Butter Maker was obtained from one of the most extensive dairy farmers of Ireland, noted for the excellent and superior keeping qualities of his butter, which was eagerly purchased by London dealers for export to India, where the warm climate puts butter to a very severe test. It has been thoroughly tried by a large number of the very best butter-makers in this country, and they have given it their emphatic approval. Price 25 cents per package, sold by all store-keepers.

COLLINS, N. Y. Feb. 19th, 1870.  
Gentlemen.—We churned one gallon of cream to-day at a temperature of 56 deg., using your Gilt-Edge Butter Maker. Time of churning, 15 minutes—result, 4 lbs. of butter. Color good. As we have not previously weighed our butter, of course we cannot tell whether there is a better per cent, or not, but appearances indicate, and the quality is at least two cents per pound better. Yours, &c.,  
M. E. WILSON,  
Prop's of Collins Creamery.

#### AGRICULTURE.

DAIRY TEST.—The idea that every thoroughbred animal belonging to a butter breed is necessarily high up in the qualification, is now happily exploded. It is quite true that a Jersey is more likely to yield rich milk than a cow, and purity of blood should be insisted upon; but this must be coupled with actual performance at the pail. If the rules of the Jersey Herd Book, from the beginning, had required proof of the yield of 200 pounds of butter in a year, from herifer two and a half years old, and of 300 pounds from a cow four years old, before record, one might at present safely purchase a Jersey cow, so descended, with the assurance of her quality. There is no more reason why simple descent should be satisfactory in a cow than in a trotting horse; and the time has now arrived when a cow of inferior breeding, with a large yield at the pail and in the churn, will be preferred to any high breeding without a record of performance, as a horse that trots in 2.20 with a pedigree out-sells a trotter in 2.10 with one.

RATS AND HARNESS.—It is stated on good authority that a teaspoonful of cayenne pepper mixed in a quart of oil and rubbing the harness with the oil will effectively protect it against the gnawing of rats. It is also said that an ounce of aloes to one gallon of oil will afford the same protection. Our remedy, however, is a mixture of red pepper and oil remedy had better be adopted. A friend at our elbow says carbolic acid is a mild remedy yet very efficacious.

STORIES first heard at another's knee are never wholly forgotten.—Mothers should never forget that the sufferings of their little ones can easily be overcome by the use of Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup.

PLANTING BLACK WALNUTS.—The best time for planting black walnuts is immediately after the nuts have ripened. Collect the nuts and mash the hulls, outer fleshy covering, and sow at once in shallow furrows. They readily germinate, provided the embryo does not become too dry. Do not allow the seedlings to remain more than two years (one would be better) before transplanting to a permanent place.

CERELRY IN TRENCHES FOR THE WINTER must not be allowed to freeze hard, though a moderate freezing does not injure it. The covering material, hay, or leaves, should be at hand to put on when needed. A slight covering will answer until cold weather fairly sets in, but the winter covering should be about a foot thick.

The price of soap is rapidly advancing. A year's supply of Dennis' Electric Bichromate, now at old price will be a very judicious purchase.

A PAIR of cards and a brush should be in every case stable, and cleanliness should be carefully observed. A thorough carding and brushing will not only increase the quantity of silk, but will add to its purity. Young calves should be freed from vermin by applying a mixture of linseed oil and kerosene to the parts infested.

TURNIPS are healthful for horses. They should be cut in slices, or, what is better, pulped finely and mixed with a little meal and some salt. Rutabagas are better than white turnips.

Thrown into a Snow-Bank.

Not long ago Mr. Smith, attached to the Caribou Mine, near Denver, started from Nederland for the mine in a stout cutter, drawn by a strong and spirited team of horses. Mr. Smith had for a companion one of his most efficient assistants, an Englishman of the name of Richard Crow. The morning was boisterous, a heavy snow storm having set in, accompanied by a fierce wind, but the two parties were well acquainted with the road, and the distance was only four miles, they anticipated no serious trouble. As they approached Caribou, however, the storm increased in violence to such an extent that they were not only almost benumbed and blinded, but the horses themselves evinced strong symptoms of giving out. The travelers finally reached a point some half-mile distant from Caribou, about ten o'clock in the morning. Here, however, the elements seemed to have thrown off all restraint, and the storm was blinding in its fury. Mr. Crow was driving, and while trying to make the team turn in a certain angle the horses sprang off the road, and in another instant the sleigh and its occupants, horses and all, were dashed into a snow bank some fifteen or twenty feet below. Mr. Smith is an old Colorado man and has had an extended experience in the mountains. He knew that if anything was to be done it must be done quickly. At such an altitude and in such a storm, with the thermometer many degrees below zero, no life could be long sustained. By desperate exertions the sleigh and horses were finally forced back upon the road. Here the team was held, while Mr. Smith made three separate trips for the lost luggage and wraps which were also essential to a further existence. On reaching the sleigh, after his third trip, Mr. Smith was so nearly exhausted that he fell upon the bottom and was scarcely able to move. After other desperate efforts, and when almost ready to yield to despair, the team of horses was reached and assistance secured. It was nearly a full hour before Mr. Crow was sufficiently revived to be able to speak, and Mr. Smith also suffered greatly from the results of the exertions he was compelled to make. But neither party had experienced any permanent injury, and both feel that they have special cause for thanksgiving over their narrow and hazardous escape from a terrible death.

The RECIPE for Gilt-Edge Butter Maker was obtained from one of the most extensive dairy farmers of Ireland, noted for the excellent and superior keeping qualities of his butter, which was eagerly purchased by London dealers for export to India, where the warm climate puts butter to a very severe test. It has been thoroughly tried by a large number of the very best butter-makers in this country, and they have given it their emphatic approval. Price 25 cents per package, sold by all store-keepers.

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Gentlemen.—We churned one gallon of cream to-day at a temperature of 56 deg., using your Gilt-Edge Butter Maker. Time of churning, 15 minutes—result, 4 lbs. of butter. Color good. As we have not previously weighed our butter, of course we cannot tell whether there is a better per cent, or not, but appearances indicate, and the quality is at least two cents per pound better. Yours, &c.,  
M. E. WILSON,  
Prop's of Collins Creamery.

#### DOMESTIC.

WASHING CLOTHES.—For a family of six, cut into thin shavings one and one-half pounds of good bar soap, and dissolve it in a pail of boiling water.

Rather more than half fill two tubs with warm water, and add a pail of hot suds—half each.

Put the clothes in the tubs,

and the fence and deliver a two hours' Fourth of July oration over one egg.

# Darke's Journal

# R. S. Henman's Republican

VOLUME XLII.

## THE REPUBLICAN.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY

J. F. & L. W. GRANT.

### Terms of Subscription:

For one year in advance..... \$2.00  
If paid not in advance..... 3.00

### Terms of Advertising:

One square of 10 lines, three months..... \$5.00  
One square six months..... 7.50  
One square twelve months..... 10.00  
Each subsequent insertion..... 1.00  
Over one square counted as two, etc.  
One-half column six months..... 3.00  
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One square of 10 lines, three months..... \$5.00  
One square six months..... 7.50  
One square twelve months..... 10.00  
Each subsequent insertion..... 1.00  
Over one square counted as two, etc.  
One-half column six months..... 3.00  
One-half column twelve months..... 5.00  
One-half column six months..... 3.00  
One-half column twelve months..... 5.00  
One column three months..... 4.00  
One column six months..... 6.00  
One column twelve months..... 8.00

## A. WOODS,

### ATTORNEY AT LAW:

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Special attention given to the collection of debts, the getting up of pension and land warrant claims, the making out of homestead entries of lands, and the collection of old forfeited homestead entries of lands. Office in the southwest corner of the court-house, opposite the Circuit Clerk's office.

JNO. H. CALDWELL, WM. M. HAMES,  
JNO. M. CALDWELL.

Caldwell, Hames & Caldwell,  
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW  
AND

SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,  
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

With practice in all the courts of the 12th judicial circuit, and the supreme and federal courts of the state.

W. W. WOODWARD,  
Attorney-at-Law

### AND

Solicitor in Chancery,  
once formerly occupied by Gen. W. H. Forney.

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

FAC. DUNLAP. H. STRYVISON

BRADFORD & STEVENSON,  
Attorney-at-Law.

AND

Solicitors in Chancery.

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

M. J. TURNLEY,  
ATTORNEY - AT - LAW

### AND

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

GADSDEN, ALA.

J. C. MILLER. JOHN T. MARTIN

ELLIS & MARTIN,

### ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

No. 7 Office Row, Jacksonville, Alabama.

Have associated in the practice of their profession, and will attend to all business confined to them, in the counties of the 12th judicial circuit, and adjoining counties in the supreme court of the state.

H. L. STEVENSON,

### ATTORNEY AT LAW

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

J. D. ARNOLD.

### SURGEON DENTIST

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

All work executed in the most durable and  
charges very moderate.

J. D. ARNOLD.

JOHN D. ARNOLD.

# The Republican.

SATURDAY, Feb. 21, 1880.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Five dollars cash for announcements under this head, except in case of Commissions, which announcements are made for three dollars, cash.

## FOR STATE SENATE.

We are authorized to announce L. W. GRANT as a candidate for State Senator of the 7th senatorial district, composed of the counties of Calhoun and Cleburne.

## FOR PROBATE JUDGE.

To the people of Calhoun County: I take this method of announcing to the people that I shall be a candidate at the next election for Probate Judge in this county. I do not enter into this section as a representative of any particular Democratic or Anti-slavery, but stand upon the platform of independence, and in asking for the signature of these people, pledge myself that if elected, I will faithfully, honestly, and zealously discharge the duties incumbent upon me in my official capacity.

J. A. DE ARMAN.

We are authorized to announce L. W. CANNON as a candidate for Probate Judge of Calhoun county.

## FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce A. O. STEWART as a candidate for Sheriff of Calhoun county.

We are authorized to announce W. J. SCOTT as a candidate for Sheriff of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce B. J. MATTHEWS as a candidate for Sheriff of Calhoun county.

We are authorized to announce G. E. L. BROWN as a candidate for Sheriff of Calhoun county.

We are authorized to announce ALFRED M. MORGAN as a candidate for Sheriff of Calhoun county.

I hereby announced myself as a candidate for Sheriff of Calhoun county. If elected, I will serve the people promptly.

## FOR TAX COLLECTOR.

We are authorized to announce D. Z. GOODLETT as a candidate for Tax Collector of Calhoun county.

We are authorized to announce WASHINGTON DICKIE as a candidate for Tax Collector of Calhoun county.

## FOR TAX ASSESSOR.

We are authorized to announce A. B. LEIETTER as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Calhoun county.

We are authorized to announce JOHN L. HENDRICK as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Calhoun county.

## FOR CIRCUIT CLERK.

We are authorized to announce P. D. ROSS as a candidate for Circuit Clerk of Calhoun county.

We are authorized to announce SPARTAN ALLEN as a candidate for Circuit Clerk of Calhoun county.

## FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

We are authorized to announce I. L. SWAN as a candidate for Treasurer of Calhoun county.

## FOR BAILIFF.

We are authorized to announce E. G. (Ed.) LEE as candidate for Bailiff of Alexander Beat; and we are requested to add, he expects to be elected, if nobody runs against him.

We have received the February number of the Alabama University Monthly, with a request to exchange—a request we most cheerfully comply with. The number before us is ably edited by five members of the senior class, selected by the Faculty, and the name of Mr. S. D. G. Brothers of this county heads the list—not no small honor not only to Mr. Brothers, but to Calhoun county. The article from the pen of J. H. Little, headed: "A Protective Tariff not the True Policy of the United States" is ably written and admirably correct in position if we may except an error we think the writer has fallen into as to the effect of free trade on our sugar industry. The manufacturers of sugar in this country do not find it to their interest to have the duty on sugar removed. Even with the present duty on sugar, we import heavily, and it is difficult for us to see how the removal of this duty would reverse the current of commerce. By an act of Congress some years ago the duty was removed from sugar imported from the Sandwich Islands, we believe, and the planters of Louisiana at once felt the ill effect of the legislation, and to day the Representatives in Congress from Louisiana would vote for a repeal of that law, were an opportunity given them.

"The Destiny of the English Language," by J. E. Gray, "England in the French Revolution," by S. D. G. Brothers, (an admirable historical paper,) editorial chit-chat and clippings go to make up a very interesting number.

We see from the magazine that the second prize of the new Shakespeare society was awarded Mr. Brothers.

We hope the Alabama delegation in Congress will vote solidly for Mr. Fort's bill, or a bill similar, removing the duty on paper and articles used in the manufacture of paper. The present high tariff benefits only a few manufacturers at the expense of the people, and there is no fairness in it. Under our tariff, foreign print papers are practically excluded from our markets, and publishers are left at the mercy of the paper makers whenever they combine to put up prices, as they have recently done. Within a few weeks paper makers have arbitrarily advanced prices from 25 to 45 per cent. There is no good reason for this. There has been no corresponding rise in the price of rags, soda ash and other things that go into the manufacture of paper. Free from foreign competition by reason of our high tariff, the paper manufacturers come together and agree to put up the price of paper, and publishers have to bear it unless Congress shall give relief. The tax falls at last on the pub-

lic. With the rise in price of paper the newspapers all over the country are advancing their subscription and advertising rates. Moreover, the price of school books will necessarily advance with the cost of material, and these, people must have any price. There is no good reason why the many should be taxed for the benefit of a few. Let Congress pass the bill admitting printing paper and the articles that go into its manufacture, free of duty and the price will at once drop to reasonable figures, and the public will get the benefit in a cheap newspaper literature and school books. We shall watch the vote of the Alabama delegation on Mr. Fort's bill with interest; but we feel certain in advance they will be found on the side of the people as against a monopoly.

The contest before Judge Cannon over the slate election in White Plains, under the local option law, last Saturday, was determined in favor of Prohibition. Whether the Senate will confirm him remains to be seen.

It is said that Auditor Brester declines to be a candidate for re-election.

## A CARD.

To THE VOTERS OF CALHOUN COUNTY:—Having been strongly solicited by friends to run for Sheriff, I at length gave my consent, and handed my announcement to the REPUBLICAN office for publication, but after mature reflection, in view of the very delicate health of a member of my family, I have determined not to make the canvass, I most sincerely thank those of my friends who pledged me their support in event I made the race, and assure them that I shall ever bear them in most grateful remembrance.

Respectfully,  
S. A. McCOLLUM.  
  
Power of the Press.

Some Extracts from Wendell Phillips' Oration on the Subject.

Mr. Phillips, in Steinway Hall on the Press, its power for Good and Evil," among other things said:

There were careful authorities which estimated that 15,000,000 of newspapers and books, the products of the press, were daily flooded before the eyes of the world. It would not be a large calculation to say that there were from 20,000,000 to 25,000,000 who were daily and hourly subjected to the government of the press. When they came to think of the press with its 15,000,000 agents, dropping an idea into 15,000,000 minds at once, and following it up the next day, and surveying it from every point, illustrating it by anecdote and history, surveying it with logic or sarcasm, making of it, making it personal or making it ethical, making it abstract, putting every possible attraction for 365 successive days and they could see how restless to the ordinary resistance of human nature must be such a power.

He remembered a cousin of his who was a bitter Federalist, when in the fierce conflict after the war of 1821, a Democrat and a whig would hardly walk on the same side of the street, who subscribed, on the 1st day of January for a Democratic paper for the fun of it. He thought that at his breakfast he might be tickled with the absurdity of what it said. On the 4th day of November following, he voted the Democratic ticket. [Laughter.] Such was the restlessness of power. Lord Palmerston had said in the very highest of his popularity, "I never dare contradict a journal, no matter what the assault or how offensive the affirmation. I know that it has 35 more days to repeat it and make fun of me." And so the magnanimous and obstinate Premier remained silent rather than subject himself to the sarcastic rejoinders of the press.

Man was put in communication with the civilization of the age by the press. His hearers should remember also that the press was the exclusive literature of the masses. To the millions it was literature, church and college. Four out of five persons never read a book. It would hardly be too much to say that, speaking generally, four men out of five seldom read a book. The daily press was then to them parent, school, church and college, counselor and apostle. It was their whole. A Scotchman had said: "Let me make the ballot, and I care not what is printed from the pulpit or what is enacted in Congress." He remarked that no doubt the material prosperity on which we so much pride ourselves, the infinite invention and the total subjugation of nature and its forces to the will of man, were almost exclusively due to the intellectual development which resulted from the press. It was the trained mind which the press produced. In the course of three or four generations it had actually changed the brain of the race. Now the infant looked over the edge of the cradle, crawled out of it and patented an improvement before it was six months old. [Laughter.] The press and the telegraph wire were an infinite stronger element to the Union of the forty States than that golden band, the Mississippi River, which was thought to be the natural barrier between the two great sections.

We do not think that election managers in this State will forsake themselves and deliberately cheat the people, but it is no business of Legislatures, representing the people, to put it in their power to do so. The most sacred heritage of the American freeman, purchased with human blood, was his absolute sovereignty, and the ballot is his seer. It should be guarded more sacredly and more jealously than any or all other privileges combined.

We sincerely thank the Talladega Mountain Home for the following allusion to the candidacy of the editor of this paper in its issue of the 18th inst.

"We are pleased to note that our friend, Hon. L. W. Grant, editor of the Jacksonville Republican, is a leading candidate for State Senator from the district composed of the counties of Cleburne and Calhoun. The Democratic voters of that District would make a ten strike the day they closed the election polls with a handsome majority for Lou Grant, their Senatorial nominee. In the prime of life, active, full of vim, experienced, courageous, brilliant, practical, and well informed on all State issues, we take him to be a happy choice, one worthy to take the place of the District's present faithful representative. As a member of the Lower House in '74 and '75, he recorded himself as a vigilant, pains-taking and efficient legislator, always standing firm and fearless on the side of the people. At that session he was mainly instrumental in the passage of lawful measures that have served no little to dispossess the Radical party in South Alabama, and aided largely in restoring the white people of that section their former political rights. As editor, he is a concise, bold, consistent, level-headed political writer, and expounds Democratic doctrine for the truth and virtue in it, and not for the means

it affords to pander to a contracted, selfish political sentiment. He is a low-tax advocate, and heartily favors a just and economic administration of all public affairs. He is open and fixed in all his opinions on these important matters, and dares to forcibly maintain his views in the columns of his paper. These facts are sufficient in themselves to make Mr. G. a highly desirable candidate. He knows taxes can be reduced, and should be reduced, and "monumental assets" will fail to stay his purpose to have it so. We will tie on to this Grant, and the like of him."

## ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

Jeremiah Smith v. *In the Justice Court of Jas. D. Martin.* Plaintiff in attachment suit pending in the Justice Court of Jas. D. Martin. Whereas Jeremiah Smith has prayed for and obtained an attachment against the estate of the said Jas. D. Martin, which said attachment has been duly levied by summoning W. A. Scarborough administrator of the estate of C. M. Martin deceased, to appear and answer as garnishee in said cause. You are therefore hereby notified that said attachment suit is pending in the said Justice Court in Precinct No. 13, Calhoun County, Al. and you are to meet the same at the time and place appointed for trial, viz., on the 2nd day of April next, to wit: Saturday the 2nd day of April 1880, at Oxford Al., and defend the same; if you see fit to do so.

Given under my hand this the 18th day of February 1880.

J. S. KELLY,  
Notary Public, ex officio J.P.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA  
CALHOUN COUNTY.

In Probate Court for said County Regular Term Feb. 19th-1880.

This day came B. S. Evans, Guardian of his minor children, and filed in Court his account and vouchers for a final settlement of his Guardianship.

It is ordered that the 8th day of March 1880 be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest said settlement if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON,  
Judge of Probate.

FEB. 14.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Under and by virtue of a mortgage executed to the undersigned by Sarah A. Adams and John F. Adams, and recorded on pages 506 and 507 of Book II, 2nd Vol. records of mortgages in the office of the Probate Judge of Calhoun County, I will proceed to sell on the 2d day of March 1880, at Jacksonville in said County between the legal hours of sale, the following described property to wit:

An undivided one-half interest in a twenty acre lot of land situated within the corporate limits of the town of Jacksonville Al., and being bounded on the north by J. W. Cannon's residence lot—on the east by Mrs. B. S. Evans' lot—the south by the lots known as the Lester, McGeehee, Weaver and Carroll lots, and being in the S.E. 1/4 of Section 15, Township 14, South, Range 12 east, and names the following as his witnesses, viz.: Wilson P. Howell and Thomas J. Finch of Cleburne County, Ala.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON,  
Jan. 17 5w Register.

## SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Under and by virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Calhoun County, made on the 10th day of February, 1880, the undersigned, as Executor of the last will and testament of John J. Henderson, deceased, will sell for cash to the highest bidder, at Jacksonville, Tuesday the 9th day of March 1880, the following described personal property to wit:

An unsettled interest in the firm of Henderson & Collier, merchants, at Quinnesee Al.

I note on Monroe Williams (colored) and I note on Prince Morgan (colored) both amounting to about \$50.

I note on E. G. Reeves for \$15.

I note on W. W. Ash for \$10.

W. F. JORDAN,  
Executor.

JAN. 21—5w Mortgagor.

NOTICE NO. 232.

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA., Feb. 14th 1880.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof, at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz.: Andrew G. Hockley, Homestead Entry No. 5478 for the N.W. 1/4 of Section 26, Township 16 South, Range 11 East and names the following as his witnesses, viz.: Wilson P. Howell and Thomas J. Finch of Cleburne County, Ala.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON,  
Jan. 17 5w Register.

NOTICE NO. 233.

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA., Dec. 13th, 1879.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof, at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz.: Francis M. Taylor, homestead entry No. 5,599, for the N.W. 1/4 of Section 26, Township 16, South, Range 11 East and names the following as his witnesses, viz.: John W. Thompson and George F. Thompson of Cleburne County, Ala.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON,  
Jan. 17 5w Register.

NOTICE NO. 234.

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA., Dec. 13th, 1879.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof, at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz.: Francis M. Taylor, homestead entry No. 5,599, for the N.W. 1/4 of Section 26, Township 16, South, Range 11 East and names the following as his witnesses, viz.: John W. Thompson and George F. Thompson of Cleburne County, Ala.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON,  
Jan. 17 5w Register.

NOTICE NO. 235.

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA., Dec. 13th, 1879.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof, at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz.: Francis M. Taylor, homestead entry No. 5,599, for the N.W. 1/4 of Section 26, Township 16, South, Range 11 East and names the following as his witnesses, viz.: John W. Thompson and George F. Thompson of Cleburne County, Ala.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON,  
Jan. 17 5w Register.

NOTICE NO. 236.

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA., Dec. 13th, 1879.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof, at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz.: Francis M. Taylor, homestead entry No. 5,599, for the N.W. 1/4 of Section 26, Township 16, South, Range 11 East and names the following as his witnesses, viz.: John W. Thompson and George F. Thompson of Cleburne County, Ala.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON,  
Jan. 17 5w Register.

NOTICE NO. 237.

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA., Jan. 24th, 1880.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof, at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz.: Francis M. Taylor, homestead entry No. 5,599, for the N.W. 1/4 of Section 26, Township 16, South, Range 11 East and names the following as his witnesses, viz.: John W. Thompson and George F. Thompson of Cleburne County, Ala.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON,  
Jan. 24-5w Register.

NOTICE NO. 238.

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA., Jan. 24th, 1880.

# The Republican

Mr. Tom. Turner, of Rome, Ga., has been in Jacksonville this week at the interest of the Rome Tribune.

Mr. Henry Graham, of Montgomery, has been on a visit of some days to friends in Jacksonville.

We have on hand now, and will keep constantly for sale Charters, Mortgage blanks, Ordinance blanks, and Deeds and Deeds of Trust.

Rev. J. S. Porter, of Charleston, Tenn., Cumberland Presbyterian, will preach at the Presbytery church at this place the fifth Sunday of this month.

We are authorized to announce W. W. Nesbit as a candidate for the sale of the cheapest and best coal stove on the market. He took stove on the market. He gives a splendid bake oven free with every stove. Go and see him.

2w.

Joe H. Privett has just received a large lot of wagons and buggy repairing material, ready made, and can now do all repairing work at very short notice, and at least fifty per cent. cheaper than heretofore.

While newspapers all over the state are advancing their rates, the REPUBLICAN will make no change. When paper dropped to a low rate we did not change our subscription price, because we did not regard her fall as permanent. Now when paper costs nearly half as much again as it did a few weeks ago, we continue our old rates for the same reason—that is we do not regard the advance as permanent.

Sarah Adeline Sappington, sister of Dr. C. C. Porter, of this place, was born 24th of June, 1828, and died the 2nd day of February, 1850, near Paint Rock, Jackson County, Ala., and was brought to this place by her sorrowing children, and buried in the family burial ground here.

Her school associates, teachers and friends will at once call to mind her superior talents and high religious and social worth. In God's providence it was her joy, like that of many of her compatriots to pass through the crucible of a life of toil, privation and sorrow, and finally sickness and death. Her last words were, "Tell my brother and sister to meet me in heaven." Her sorrowing relatives have the heartfelt sympathies of our entire community.

Mrs. McAuley, widow of the lamented J. C. McAuley, died at her home near Alexandria, Thursday, the 12th inst., of pneumonia, and was buried in the family burial ground at this place the day following.

As the officiating clergyman remarked in the delivery of the funeral sermon, "to those who knew Mrs. McAuley, it was needless to recite her Christian virtues." Her whole life was an illustration of the sweetest graces of character that adorn the earnest follower of the Master, and her influence for good will live after her. May God temper the affliction to the now doubly orphaned children.

The Paper Monopoly.

Mrs. Renfro, wife of Mr. Thos. P. Renfro of this county, died at her home Tuesday the 17th inst., of bronchial affection, after a long illness, and was buried in the family burial ground at this place the day following. The announcement of her death, though not unexpected, fell with a shock on this community where she was so well known and beloved and her worth was understood and appreciated.

Thoroughly domestic, she found her chiefest social joys in the sacred precincts of home, and to know her thoroughly and appreciate the loveable traits and sweet influence of her character, one had to visit her at that home. A visit to that kindly home, over which she presided with such sweet grace and motherly kindness was a boon, and many's the happy day the writer has spent beneath her roof. An humble, devoted Christian, she bore the suffering incident to her distressing affliction, for years with a patience and calm resignation remarkable. Though a constant sufferer, she always gave more thought to the happiness and comfort of others than she did to self, and exemplified in her life the unselfishness which Christ taught and enforced by his example. Her only survivor, Hon. J. M. Renfro, reached

ed Jacksonville in time to attend her funeral and as the strong man, who had faced death a thousand times without flinching, bent beneath his weight of sorrow and gave vent to his grief over the grave of an idolized mother, the most tender chords of sympathy were touched in all who witnessed the scene. The aged husband daughter and son have the heartfelt sympathies of our entire community.

A correspondent of the Washington, Georgia, Gazette says:

"If the memory of our oldest citizens serves them right, the winter of 1823 was as mild and perhaps milder than this. An old gentleman states that he made a crop of cotton from suckers of the old plants. He states that the year 1824 was the best crop year it has ever been his privilege to see."

Hon. J. M. Carmichael, of Dale, is a candidate for State Auditor and Messrs. H. C. Armstrong, of Macon, and John Ryan of Jackson, are candidates for State Superintendent of education.

The meeting of the Democratic State Executive Committee at Montgomery has been postponed from the 10th inst. to the 24th.

We learn from the Abbeville Register that a man by the name of Henry Newton, residing near Beaufort, in Henry county, poisoned his wife last week by giving her some strichlyne in a dose of salts. She died in about three hours after the poison was administered. The cause for this act of infamy is said to be that Newton's mother-in law refused to give him certain cows that she had promised—until he had made a home of his own. He had only been married about six months. When he saw that his infamous work had succeeded, Newton escaped, and has not since been heard from. The citizens of the community are greatly enraged at the crime, regarding it as one of the most horrible and dastardly ever perpetrated. There was not the shadow of excuse for it. The young wife is represented to have been a lady of lovable disposition, confiding nature, and highly esteemed by all who knew her. The people in the community where the crime was committed are in the highest condition of resentment and threaten to lynch the murderer as soon as he can be secured.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—The First and Second Districts to-day elected Delegates to the Republican State Convention, and adopted resolutions in favor of nominating Grant for President.

Colonel McKeen Gould, of Greene co., Ala., who has the name of having made a good soldier in the Confederate army, is a candidate for Auditor. It is understood Auditor Brewer declines a re-election although warmly pressed by his friends. As the Alabama papers have been recently publishing from the Jacksonville Republican, an article condemning the practice of forgetting the "soldier boys," we presume Col. Gould will "make the trip," unless he should be opposed by a soldier of equal as good a reputation, and greater personal popularity.—Meridian [Miss.] Mercury.

THE GENUINE  
DR. C. McLANE'S  
Celebrated American  
WORM SPECIFIC  
OR  
VERMIFUGE.

SYMPOTMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and lead-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eyelid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; the tongue is furred; headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times constipated; stools slimy; not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccup; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.

The genuine DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ill that flesh is heir to," but in affection of the liver, and all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to a simple purgative they are unequalled.

BEMARK OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid with the impression DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Inside upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name McLane, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

**NOTICE.**  
The Board of Education will meet in Jacksonville the fourth Saturday in this month. All persons expecting to teach during this year, are expected to be present, for examination; except those who have unlimited license.

Township Superintendents are earnestly requested to be present.

G. BRYANT RUSSELL.

SPRINGVALE STOCK FARM.

JAMES CROOK,

breeder of

Thorougbred Merino Sheep, Angora Goats,

Herd Registered Jersey Cattle,

Berkshire and Essex Hogs,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

NOTICE NO. 188.

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Jan 17th, 1860.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

Joseph A. Jones

vs

Henry Clews.

Whereas Joseph A. Jones having applied to the undersigned as Clerk of the Circuit Court of the County of Calhoun and State of Alabama, after having made the affidavit and given the bond prescribed by the laws of Alabama, to an attachment against the property of Henry Clews and having obtained the same returnable to the next term of the Circuit Court of said County and State and whereas it is made to appear that the said Joseph A. Jones is a resident of said County and State, and the said Henry Clews is a resident of the City and State of New York.

Now therefore this is to notify the said Henry Clews that said attachment has been issued, and levied on the Southwest quarter of the South-west quarter of Section 12, the West half of the Northwest quarter of Township 13, Range 11, East and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Wilson P. Howell and Edie F. Davidson of Cleburne County, Ala.

PHELIAM J. ANDERSON.

Register.

Jan. 17 5w.

FRESH MEAT.

LOCK STITCH,

VERY LIGHT RUNNING,

VERY LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

We sell with this excellent Machine a

different sized Headers. 1 Quilting

1 Gatherer. 1 Tucker. 1 Raffler.

making 11 attachments, or more, than

are given with any other machine.

PRICE ONLY - - - - - \$30

Call and examine the machine at

ROWAN, DEAN & CO.

Sept 13—3m — Jacksonville, Ala.

CHEAP GROCERIES OR CASH

at the old Forney Corner.

FRESH MEAT at

ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

FRESH MEAT at

ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

YOU can buy anything in the

GROCERY line CHEAP for

CASH at

ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Go buy one of those fine Plows of

Towers patent at

ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

splendid lot of new Tinware at

ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Fine article of kerosene oil at

E. G. CALDWELL'S.

New lot of stone-ware at E. G.

CALDWELL'S.

YOU can buy TEN pounds of

RICE for \$1.00 at

E. G. CALDWELL'S.

YOU can buy 10 pounds of

SUGAR for \$1.00 at

E. G. CALDWELL'S.

Salt at manufacturers prices at

E. G. CALDWELL'S.

A YOU can buy 5 pounds of good

COFFEE for ONE DOLLAR at

ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Queensware at

Wholesale.

French China in Sets or by the single

piece.

SILVER PLATED GOODS

Fine and CHEAP Table knives & forks,

Tinware, Wooden-ware, Glass-ware,

Zincs, and Lamp-fixtures.

Orders solicited from merchants.

We will duplicate any bill that can

be bought in America.

J. B. CARBER & CO.,

China Hall, Rome, Ga.

Jan 28-3m.

Grand Reduction in Prices.

B. F. CARPENTER

HAS JUST RECEIVED.

A LARGE AND

COMPLETE

Assortment of Family Groc-

ceries, which he proposes to

sell at bottom prices. Very

best brands of Coffee, Sugar, Tea,

Meat, &

Wa-

ter.

COTTON FACTORS,

AND

HOME,

G.C.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Bookseller and Music Dealer

Has just received from the Manu-

facturers, the

Largest Stock of Pictures

ever brought to this market. These Instru-

ments having been bought for cash

by the best dealers in the country.

## SCIENTIFIC.

**Comparative Value of Foods.**—In a recent lecture on the chemistry of food, Professor Currie said some interesting points of dietary were well brought out. Of all the cereals says Mr. Church, wheat yields the best bread. This is believed to be due principally to the character of the nitrogenous matter or wheat. The main constituent is a fiber, and it can be readily obtained for examination by making a little flour into dough with water, and then washing the starch out by means of a stream of water. There is then left a grayish-yellow, tough, elastic mass, which is gluten. Speaking of peas, beans, and various kinds of pulse, it was pointed out how much more nearly the different kinds agree in composition than the cereals do. A great drawback to the use of various pulse, however, is that they are so difficult to digest. They are an excellent therapeutic food according to analysis, but they are a severe tax on digestion. Of all the beans none presents a better typical food than the soy bean. Legumes have been much spoken of lately as a good food, and they undoubtedly approach to a good typical food, but they are bitter, astringent, and not easily of digestion. It has now come to be pretty well recognized that the food of a man doing hard work should have flesh-formers to heat-givers in proportion of 1 to 1½ and that the food of a child should have 1 to 7. Bread gives 1 to 7½ where the heat-giver is the more even than the children eat so it is not a good eat by itself. It also gives about 1 to 2½, which is far too small in these calculations. Heat-givers are reckoned as starch, Potatoes give 1 to 16, according to the latest analyses the old 1 to 8 being evidently an error. Onion is 1 to 1, an excellent preparation, though onions are not much in favor as a food. In looking at the relative values of flesh-formers and heat-givers in foods, the actual amount of water must not be forgotten.

**Smokers** will be startled to learn that a false amber can be produced so like the real that the most experienced eyes may be deceived. The genuine article is simply a fossil resin, and the imitators starting from that point have adopted as the basis of their falsifications fresh resins, which they treat in such manner as to give them properties all calculated most of the qualities of the true article. The most esteemed specimens of the latter are produced on the coasts of the Baltic and come from submerged forests of pine, very similar to those now in being, which are in the state of lignite, that is to say, between the condition of coal and that of peat. The amber accompanying this lignite is generally found in rounded masses, the form ordinarily assumed by oozing gums. The substance principally used in the imitation article is copaline (a resin produced by the decomposition of turpentine), but many other ingredients are made use of to give it the requisite qualities. So perfect is the imitation that the false amber has the electrical properties of the true, and some ingenious producers have succeeded in making it conduct electricity. Fossils bodies, insects, etc., to render the resemblance more striking, and enhance the value accordingly. Notwithstanding the accuracy of the imitation, means exist of readily detecting the false from the true. Genuine amber requires a heat of from 290 to 300 deg. Fahr. (520 deg. Centigr.) to melt, while the spurious substance becomes liquid at a much lower temperature. Moreover, while the real article is only slightly attached after a very long time by ether and alcohol, the imitation rapidly loses its polish in contact with these liquids, and soon becomes soft. With numerous small pieces of true amber, a lump of much greater value can be formed. All that has to be done is to moisten the surfaces to be united with caustic potash, and press them together while warm, when they produce a transparent and homogeneous mass.

**Electricity as an Ornament.**—M. Trouve, who has recently utilized electricity for many useful purposes, has applied it now to trinkets and articles of ornament. For instance, of two scarf-pins one has a head—a head of gold or enamel, with diamonds, eyes, and a articulated jaw; the other a rabbit's head, intended to be struck with two rods held in animals' fore paws. An invisible wire connects these objects with a small electrically-closed battery, the electric case of which is about the size of a cigarette. It is kept in the waist coat pocket and acts only when turned horizontally or inverted. When a person looks at the pin the owner, slipping a finger into his pocket, moves the battery, whereupon the death's-head rolls its eyes and grinds its teeth, or the little rabbit beats the bell with its rods. A thimble full of ornaments, each set with diamonds, to be fixed in a lady's hair, and the wings of which can be set in motion electrically.

**Mrs. Wilson Figg** explains why certain birds, like chickadees and robins, never forage in compact flocks, as do the sparrows and other grain-eating birds. Their food consists of insects, and hence they are compelled to scatter. Their natural gregariousness, however, causes them to sound a note every now and then in order to keep within hearing. Woodpeckers do not call to each other while feeding, but when their hammering is sufficient, Mr. Figg observes a singular fact in the association together, yet not in the same troon, of the noisy woodpeckers and the chickadee. This seems to be a sort of affinity, he says, between the small woodpeckers, the creeper and the chickadee. They do not join company, but keep within hearing of one another from a sensible distance. When birds are grain-eaters, they go in large, close flocks, like the red-winged blackbirds, because their food is abundant.

**For the Hair.**—For falling out of the hair lotion is prescribed composed of water of ammonia, almond oil, and chloroform, one part each, diluted with five parts of alcohol, or spirits of rosemary, the whole made fragrant with extract of lemon. Rub it on the skin after thorough friction with the hair brush. It may be used sparingly or abundantly, daily or otherwise.

## Scientists may Differ

About the pathology of rheumatism its origin and whether it be hereditary, but irrefragable evidence is adduced to show that it is a relapse of scalding that tends to it. Some of the pre-heredita remedies for the disease are decidedly objectionable, from the fact that there are others, more effective, to be had in the market. Dr. J. C. Jaynes' "Rheumatism" is the best, and it is the most effective to overcome it. It should be kept in every householder, fifty cents by druggists.

## AGRICULTURE.

**THE EVAPORATION OF FRUIT.**—Multitudes of fruit of great intelligence do not seem to understand the difference between evaporated and dried fruit. They are almost incredulous when told that evaporated fruit sells at two and three times the price of dried, especially that which is dried in the sun. Yet such is the fact. The demand for evaporated fruit is largely for export. While the bright and beautiful color of evaporated fruit greatly recommends it to the consumer, it is by no means its chief recommendation. If it were so, sun-dried fruit might be bleached by sulphuric acid gas, or chlorine, to make it inquire after. Take off packages, for example, forty-eight hours before the fruit is ripe, dry it in the sun, then cut the stems off in the sun, or dry it not philosophically constructed evaporator, and the evaporated fruit will be found to contain from ten to fifteen per cent. more of sugar than the dried; besides the flavor will be so different that any person can perceive the superior excellence of the evaporated.

Drying fruit is removing the natural juices, either in the sun, in an oven, or dry in air.

The outside is dried first. Evaporating is removing the natural juices, while the fruit is kept in all saturated with moisture. This is important to remember, if dried, the taste of the fruit is lost, the fruit remains in moist air, is to convert the starch of the fruit into sugar with great rapidity—reducing the time of ripening from forty-eight to five or six hours. The heat of the chamber in which the fruit is placed, the moisture evolved, the increased electrical current, all tend to this result. To secure most perfectly the full flavor of evaporated fruit, the trays or hurdles must be placed in a hot air chamber heated by a furnace, a coil of hot air pipes or of steam. A furnace or stove with sufficient radiating surface to produce a temperature of from 200 to 300 deg. Fahr. is all that is needed. The tray or hurdles is placed above it for about ten minutes, or until it is heated through. It is then elevated by machinery or otherwise, so that the heat of the air may be removed. This operation is continued until the hot air chamber is filled with trays, when the first that was put in is ready to come out.

**Coughs.**—"Driss's Bronchial Troches" are used with advantage to alleviate COUGHS, SORE THROAT, HOARSENESS, and BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS. For thirty years these Troches have been in use, with annually increasing favor. They are not new and untried, but having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well-merited rank among the few staple remedies from this receipt.

**HENS AS GRIM DESTROYERS.**—The French peasants have a novel mode of destroying their fowls and at the same time destroying the common grubworm with which, in some districts, their land is literally 'alive' in early spring, and on which the farmers there thus rid themselves: When the plowing is being done a coop or box is placed upon wheels and tilted with advanced chickens and fowls, forty-five or hundredweight each, and this vehicle is taken to the open furrows. The fowls are let out of the perambulating cage as soon as the ground is turned over for a given space, and they are quickly busily gobbling up the myriads of grubworms thrown to the surface by the plow, gorging themselves with these raw pickings of which they seem indiscriminately fond. The coop is moved on as the birds advance behind the plowman, and the fowls feel constantly all day long in this way, devouring the grubs with intense gusto, and appearing never soiled so long as there is stray worm in sight. Thus the French peasant clears his ground previous to plowing very effectively from these destructive and pestiferous devourers of the rootings of tender plants, these grubs feed in countries of Normandy and Nivernais.

At sunset the fowls are voluntarily entered the coop and are thus returned to their home quarters, or are kept confined until next day for a continuance of this duty, which appears to be a rare enjoyment to them.

**VEGETINE** is nourishing and strengthening; purifies the blood; regulates the bowels; quietes the nervous system; acts directly upon the secretions, and arouses the whole system to action.

**SLAUGHTERING FOWLS FOR MARKET.**—Death by strangulation always presents a bad appearance, because the blood is instantaneously arrested, and, having no outlet to flow off, it coagulates in the veins, presenting a swollen dark appearance. This may take place to some considerable extent, when death is produced in any sudden manner; therefore, the best way to kill fowls for market is to cut off the trachea or windpipe, a rabbit's heart being used to do this, and to strike with it the fowl's neck, so that it is struck with two rods held in animals' fore paws. An invisible wire connects these objects with a small electrically-closed battery, the electric case of which is about the size of a cigarette. It is kept in the waist coat pocket and acts only when turned horizontally or inverted. When a person looks at the pin the owner, slipping a finger into his pocket, moves the battery, whereupon the death's-head rolls its eyes and grinds its teeth, or the little rabbit beats the bell with its rods. A thimble full of ornaments, each set with diamonds, to be fixed in a lady's hair, and the wings of which can be set in motion electrically.

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**Scientists may Differ**

About the pathology of rheumatism its origin and whether it be hereditary, but irrefragable evidence is adduced to show that it is a relapse of scalding that tends to it. Some of the pre-heredita remedies for the disease are decidedly objectionable, from the fact that there are others, more effective, to be had in the market. Dr. J. C. Jaynes' "Rheumatism" is the best, and it is the most effective to overcome it. It should be kept in every householder, fifty cents by druggists.

**FATHER** (to a son, whose school reports ran low)—"Charley, I see no improvement in your remarks. You have spoken about this several times." Charley—"Yes, father, and if you don't have a serious word with the teacher he'll go on this way forever."

**For diarrhoea, dysentery, blood-flux, cramps in stomach, and colic, whether affecting adults, children, or infants.** Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-Weed is a sovereign remedy. It is compounded from the best brandy, Jamaican ginger, smart-weed, or water-pepper, sassafras, soothing and healing gums. For colds, rheumatism, neuralgic affections, and other acute fevers and inflammatory attacks it is invaluable and should be kept in every household. Fifty cents by druggists.

**For PASTE.**—Mix lightly one pound of Graham flour with pint of thick, sweet cream; add salt, roll thin and bake as other pastry.

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## DOMESTIC.

**WATER FEVER.**—The season of the year has arrived when wet feet are usual, to say the least, resulting in various forms of disease. Indeed, it is probable that more colds are produced from cold and wet feet after the debilitating influences of the extremes of cold and heat, than from any two other causes combined. This results from the unusual exposure of our children in their favorite amusements on the ice and snow. These are often so active and violent as to produce perspiration and consequent weakness, predisposing to colds. The discomorts which might arise will be observed, and healed, but these exciting circumstances are often unnoticed when in the quiet of home, when fatigue has prepared the way, and when in a hot room, the body in perspiration, when these cold and wet feet disturb the circulation and the equal temperature of the body. And when we remember that the foundations of consumption are laid in the thoughtless days of youth, the more alarming symptoms appearing with girls, from seventeen to twenty-five, it becomes the duty of a mother to see that her daughter looks after her feet to returning from skating, etc., securing a friend near: "Humph! there's the mile dancing with the milestone!"

**No More Hard Times.**—If you will stop spending so much on fine clothes, rich food and style, buy good, healthy food, cheaper and better clothing; get more real and substantial things of life every way, and especially stop the foolish habit of employing expensive, quack doctors or using so much of the vile humbug medicine that does you only harm, but put your trust in that simple remedy, Hop Bitters; that cures always at a trifling cost, and you will be good times and have good health another column.

**The Christian Union** tells how a fish-chowder should be made, as follows: Put into the pot in which the chowder is to be made a few thin slices of nice, sweet, salt pork. Let them fry on the bottom of the pot till brown, then put on a layer of fish (cod or codfish) the best, then a layer of sliced potatoes and onions, a little of fish followed by another layer of fish, and so on. Sprinkle over salt and pepper or boil a red pepper; but remember that the salt pork will be almost enough salt for seasoning the whole.

With all ready, pour water enough to cover the whole, and let it boil twenty minutes. Just before taking up wet a tablespoonful of flour in some milk—or more, according to the quantity of fish—and pour it to thicken the chowder a little. Put pilot bread, or slices of bread, or crackers, round the bottom and sides of the tureen, then dish and serve hot. Clam chowder may be made from this receipt.

**"We'll HAVE A FAMINE."**—A specimen of the vicious free lunch food carriers, coat themselves and grease, hat among the tiles that have seen better days, boots down at the heels, "cheeky" prominently displayed, happiness great hunger greater, impudence greatest. The "friend" proceeds with cantines step to the lunch counter and gorges himself with noodle soup, onions, sausages, fried liver, pork and beans, sauerkraut and Limburger cheese, grabs and pockets a handful of wooden tooth-picks, reads the morning paper, and steps up to the bar. Leaning over it, he gazes for some time at a bottle of seltzer, mistaking it for a barmecide keeper, asks:

"What does the weather indicate?" "Oh, about ten cents?"

"Do you think we'll have rain?"

"Well," glancing at the well-cleaned luncheon counter, "no, I think we'll have a famine."

An old fellow who has a son just entering juvenile society, made terrible trouble the other night. A note was laid at his plate which read:

"Miss—No—street requests your company Tuesday evening."

He combed his bald head and went there. A little girl ushered him into the parlor. "Is Miss—in?" said he. "Yes, that is my name," said the girl, "isn't Johnny coming to-night?" Johnny was his son. It all occurred in a moment. He thought Miss was an older sister. He wiped his bald head, took his hat and said: "No, Johnny has the cholera infantum. Just called to tell you he couldn't be here." And the old boy went out and kicked himself.

**How to MAKE GOOD COFFEE.**—There are two things which should be well considered; first the coffee pot should be well washed and rinsed. Some housekeepers leave the grounds and cold coffee in the coffee pot from day to day; when they want to use it they only rinse out the grounds. This habit is a very poor one as it wears out the coffee pot and in a short time spoils the coffee. Second, always measure the amount of water; have the dipper or some dish that will hold just enough water, use it every time, it will save waste, for every housewife knows when she can tell how much water to use. I have seen tea-making coffee by every recipe I ever saw. I have made it with cold, warm and hot water; I have soaked, boiled and steeped it, but the only way that I can recommend is, to use two cups of coffee take a tablespoon of good, fresh ground coffee, put it in the coffee pot and pour on two cups of boiling water, set it on the stove, as soon as it comes to a boil remove, let it stand two or three minutes and it is ready for the table. This is the only way I can get clear, good coffee.

**The price of soap is rapidly advancing.**—A year's supply of DORNS' ELECTRIC bought now at old price will be a very judicious purchase.

**FOOD CHICKEN AND CREAM GRAVY.**—Dress a couple of plump spring chickens and cut them in pieces; wash well but quickly, and sprinkle each piece with pepper and salt and roll in plenty of flour. Put some slices of salt pork in a frying pan and when the fat is fried out remove the pork and put in the chickens. Cook until each piece is a nice brown on both sides, covering them well and watching carefully that they do not burn. Turn them on a hot platter. Pour a pint of milk—part cream is better—into the frying pan and when it boils pour in a spoonful of corn starch or flour mixed smooth with a little milk. Season to taste with pepper and salt; throw in a little chopped parsley; stir constantly and when the gravy boils turn it over the chicken, which should be kept hot.

**GERMAN BEER.**—Being asked how much German beer he had put up for winter use, he replied: "I'm not much; little more than ten barrels, shun for sickness."

**LAURA (with novel).**—Oh, these were truly one and I were the heroine!—Kate—"What?" with her persecutions, her misery?"—Laura—Ah, but then, dear, remember, she does get a husband, after all."

**YARREBROUGH HOUSE, RALEIGH, N. C.**

I have used Dr. Bell's Gungo Syrup for my children, servants and myself, and think it the golden remedy.—Mrs. Dr. Blackwell.

**A GROCER had** for his virtue obtained the name of the "Little Rascal." A stranger asked him why this appellation was given him. "To distinguish me from the rest of my trade," quoted he, "who are all great rascals."

**AN OLD woman** in the country, when told of her husband's death, exclaimed, "Well, I do declare, our troubles never come alone!" It isn't a week since I lost my best hen, and now Mr. H. ——has gone, too, poor man!"

**GERMAN,** being asked how much German kraut he had put up for winter use, he replied: "I'm not much; little more than ten barrels, shun for sickness."

**CHINAMAN** thus describes a trial in our courts: One man is silent, another talks all the time, and twelve wise men condemn the man who has not said a word.

**A YOUNG gentleman** advertised for a wife, to whom he gave a broadsheet containing a list of his various accomplishments, and received answers from eighteen husbands, saying that he could have them.

**A MOTHER** advised her daughter to oil her hair, and fainted flat away when that damsel replied, "Oh, no, ma, it spoils the gentleman's vest."

**The school-boy** who swallowed his state penitentiary has since been up the sponge.

**To REPAIR CRACKS IN WALLS.**—Equal parts of plaster of Paris and white sand, such as is used in most families for scouring purposes, mixed with water to paste, applied immediately and smoothed with a knife or flat piece of wood, will make the broken place as good as new. The mixture hardens quickly, so it is best to prepare but a small quantity at a time.

**To mend iron ware** take sulphur, 2 parts, and fine lead-blade 1 part. But the sulphur is an iron pan over a fire until it melts, then add the lead, stir well, then pour out. When cool, break into small pieces. A sufficient quantity of this compound being placed upon the track of the ware to be mended, it adheres pain at once, supports and protects the timber, and ultimately cures the worst cracks.

**For diarrhoea, dysentery, blood-flux, cramps in stomach, and colic, whether affecting adults, children, or infants.** Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-Weed is a sovereign remedy. It is compounded from the best brandy, Jamaican ginger, smart-weed, or water-pepper, sassafras, soothing and healing gums. For colds, rheumatism, neuralgic affections, and other acute fevers and inflammatory attacks it is invaluable and should be kept in every household. Fifty cents by druggists.

**For the Hair.**—For falling out of the hair lotion is prescribed composed of water of ammonia, almond oil, and chloroform, one part each, diluted with five parts of alcohol, or spirits of rosemary,